वाले कोयले को पहले ही ऊपरी सीमों (हॉरीजन) से पहले ही उत्खनित कर लिया गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले का उत्पादन सीमित मात्रा में रह गया है। कोककर कोयले के भंडार भी बहुत सीमित मात्रा में विद्यमान हैं और वाशरियों को दिए जाने वाले कच्चे कोयले में वर्तमान में राख की मात्रा 30 से 31 प्रतिशत के बीच में हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) कोल इंडिया लि० की विभिन्न कोयला कंपनियों के अंतगत 15 वाशरियां कार्यरत हैं। इन वाशरियों की कार्यचालन क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 25.22 मि० टन की है। सरकार द्वारा 1985 में नियुक्त की गई एल्तेकर समिति ने विद्यमान कोयला वाशरियों में सुधार किए जाने के संबंध में कई उपायों की सिफारिश की थी ताकि 17% +0.5 प्रतिशत राख वाले राख के धुले हुए कोयले की इस्पात संयंत्रों को आपूर्ति का सुनिश्चय किया जा सके। वाशरियों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार किए जाने के लिए कोयला, कंपनियों ने तैयार किए गए अल्पावधि/दीर्घावधि उपायों के क्रियान्वयन के जरिए वाशरियों के आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य पहले ही शुरू कर दिया गया है। इस संबंध में किए गए कुछ उपाय नीचे दिए हैं :—(i) डि-शैलिंग संयंत्रों की स्थापना, (ii) फ्लोटेशन संयंत्रों की स्थापना; और (iii) वाशरियों का आधुनिकीकरण और उनमें सुधार। वाशरियों के आधुनिकीकरण किए जाने से संबंधित कार्यक्रम को मार्च, 1993 तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की संभावना है।

Marketing policy of coal

1653. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR SIRLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state.-

(a) whether Government propose to make major changes in the marketing policy of the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present marketing policy of the Coal India Limited is having deficiencies due to which consumers are not getting coal supplies: and

(d) if so, by when the new changes in the marketing policy of the CIL will be introduced and consumers will get coal supplies adequately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d) Distribution policy for coal requires periodical reviews to adjust to the changing patterns of demand and supply in order to maximise consumer satis. faction. Under the existing distribution policy, deficiencies in supplies to consumers have occurred from time to time due to various factors. However, recently a paper on the subject has been prepared and the views of the State Governments on the paper have been invited. Changes would be made, as and when considered necessary, after examining the suggestions received in this regard.

Delay in execution of coal projects

1654. SHRI KAMAL, MORARKA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 148 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd December, 1991 and state:

(a) what is the number of coal projects that were sanctioned after nationalisation with target date of completion;

(b) what is the number of out of these that have been completed;

(c) what is the number of project are still in various stages of implementation; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay in their completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) 82 coal mining projects, each costing Rs 20.0 crores and above, were sanctioned after nationalisation.

(b) Out of 39 projects due for completion by 1990-91. 25 proiects have been completed. 2 projects have been with drawn suspended. One project. namely Gevre-OC due for com.

Year-wise target dates of completion are as indicated below:—

Year	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Remark
Projects due tor completion	6	4	4	4	7	8	6	Till 1990-91 39 projects were due for completion.

Year	1991-92	1992-93	1?93-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
Projects due for completion	9	6	7	11	4	2	4	43 projects are due to be completed by 1997-98

pletion by March, 1992 has been com- pleted ahead of schedule.

(c) 54 projects are under various stages of implemention and out of these 17 projects are slipping in implementation. 12 of the slipping projects were already due for completion by 1990 91 and 5 others, though scheduled for completion beyond 1990-91, are now anticipated to be delayed.

(d) 7 projects are delayed due to constraints in land acquisition and re-habilitation, 3 due to delay in supply of equipment and failure of equipment 3 due to adverse geo-mining condition 2 due to delay in sinking of shafts and drivage of inclines, one due to procedural delay in finalising foreign collaboration agreement and one due to delay in construction of coal hand. ling plant.

उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड की ओर कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की बकाया धनराशि

1655. श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : क्या कोयला मंत्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1991 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 939 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आज की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की ओर कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ?

कोयला मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० नयमेगौड़ा) : राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड की ओर कोयला की बिक्री की कुल बकाया देय राशि से संबंधित दिनांक 30-9-1991 की स्थिति के अनुसार सूचना उपलब्ध हुई है । इस उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की ओर कोयल की बिक्री की कुल बकाया राशि 542.10 करोड़ रु० की थी ।

Increase in the production of Coal

1656. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV: Will the Minister of COAX. be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of coal in India district-wise as per Gov ernment's estimates;

(b) what efforts Government have made to increase the production of coal to meet its requirement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the coal companies are not making full utilisation of their production capacity; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Demand for coal is assessed only consumer-wise and not district-wise. The total coal demand in the country during the year 1991-92 is of the order of 239.10 million tonnes of raw coal.

(b) In order to meet the increased demand of coal various steps have been taken to increase coal production by opening new mines, reorganising the existing mines to achieve opti mum level of production and by bet ter management of men and; machi nery.